



Petaflops IO

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Architecture

- **MPP machine**
- **50,000+ compute nodes at least**
 - Maybe 500,000 for a dense implementation
- **1,000+ IO nodes at least**
- **Memory sizes vary**
 - 1 GB on PIM or System on Chip
 - 64 GB for more classic nodes
- **High speed network**
 - .25 – 2 μ s latency
 - 15 – 40 GB/s bandwidth
 - Clos or fat-tree



Implications

- **Architectural performance disconnects increase**
 - Disk is the same old technology
 - CPU-memory is a little worse
 - Network-Storage is a lot worse
 - Storage latency is nearly the same as today
- **Light weight operating systems**
 - IBM BG and SUNMOS/Puma/Catamount supplanted by Linux
 - Linux real-time support has improved
 - Linux has robust deadline schedulers
 - *Device interrupts are still not well tolerated*
- *Code base is same but application differs*



User Interface

- **More naturally supports efficient parallel IO**
 - Reference to Tom Ruwart's report on POSIX efforts
- **Heavy leverage of single-sided comms in infrastructure software**
 - Leased locks are impossible
 - Reliance on the timely reception and action based on callback software architecture is a non-starter



The Tri-lab

- **Our problems remain the same**
 - Energy, shock, stress, flow
 - All requiring the same tightly coupled solutions
- **We, and industry, deploy highly integrated file system solutions**
 - A common storage system from the desktop to the premier supercomputer
 - With fast store, backup, HSM, and archive serviced
 - But it's young and we'll have operational difficulties



Enabling R&D Thoughts

- **Active disk**
 - **With sandboxes and well separated and defined protection domains**
 - **On disk μ -schedulers**
 - **A standard interface for depositing applets on the disk and ties to the OS for managing same**
- **A new, persistent, storage technology**
 - **For the file system journal at least**
- **MPI middleware w/o collective IO ops**
 - **Too many interfaces and caveats for efficient exploitation by mortals**
 - **Can independent ops do double duty?**